FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 13, 1842. [NO. 1310.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. L. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.* ☜

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8, COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Yarn 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, where Country Merchants will do well to call and examine their goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842 9-tf.

French Burr Mill Stones, Anchor Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

JUST received and for sale, a few pair of French Burr Mill Stones, manufactured by the celebrated Wm. Tyack, New York. These Stones are generally known in this and other States, of which actual experience is sufficient proof. The prices have been reduced to suit the present hard times. Those who want Stones for the present season, will do well to send their orders to us soon.

HALL & JOHNSON.
July 6, 1842 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS Court, at Chambers, may be considered as always open for the reception of petitions, except when Law on my Circuit, or otherwise necessarily absent.

Those who have been declared bankrupts, may present according to the Rules, for a final hearing before the Courts to which their cases respectively belong. The necessary publications will be ordered by the Court; and notice, according to Form 22 and Rule 51 must be given by the Solicitor or by the petitioner in taking an official report, the latter proving the fact by the affidavit of a disinterested person to be filed in Court.

Ordered, that Rule 48 be so modified as to read as follows—"Ten days' previous notice, by public auction, shall be given of the sale of personal estate, and fourteen days, of real estate—to be published so as best to benefit the sale."

Any Petitioner to be declared a Bankrupt, when filing his petition at Chambers, must deposite the sum of $5 with the Clerk, to cover the charges down to the decree of bankruptcy, and must also pay the cost of publication.

The Fayetteville Observer will be my principal medium of communication on proceedings in bankruptcy.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
At Chambers, July 2, 1842. 9-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John Montgomery of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Francis Westbrook of Sampson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Henry Westbrook of Sampson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Archibald McK. Sowell of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Duncan McPhaul of Bladen County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Duncan Bryan of Bladen County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Henry Sowell of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Jordan of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Northcott of Montgomery County, Millwright, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Walter A. Jordan of Montgomery County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Jesse F. Muse of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Carol Brady of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Smith of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Nicholas Power of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

George Hunsucker of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Solomon Strong of Sampson County, Physician, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Isaac Jones of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

James Iverson of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

James H. Muse of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Burnley Phillips of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Stephen Pledger of Robeson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

John Averitt of Cumberland County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Mark Allen of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Albert P. Hurt of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

Josiah Tyson of Moore County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

James Riddle of Moore County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
June 30, 1842, 9-3w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
July 5, 1842. 9-tf

DR. WM. H. BENNETT

TENDERS his professional services to the people generally, in and near Whiteville, Columbus County, N. C. Any feeling disposed to give him a call, will find him at all times ready to attend to them, unless professionally engaged. Charges in proportion to the pressure of the times.

July 1, 1842. 9-cow 4w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to show cause against Petition of

Jesse Sanders of Moore County, Farmer, creditor of Archibald Monroe of Moore County, Merchant, that he be declared Bankrupt, at Chambers in Fayetteville, on Friday the 29th day of July, 1842.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.
June 30, 1842. 9-3w

University of Maryland.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Regular Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution, will commence on the 31st of October, and continue four months. The Preliminary Course of Lectures, to which Students are admitted without additional charge, will commence on the first Monday of September. These Lectures are wholly independent of the Regular Course, which is complete in itself. The term will be considered entire to all who enter before the 10th of November.

NATHANIEL POTTER, M. D.—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
RICHARD WILMOT HALL, M. D.—Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Obstetrics.
WILLIAM E. A. AIKIN, M. D.—Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.
NATHAN R. SMITH, M. D.—Professor of Surgery.
SAMUEL CHEW, M. D.—Professor of Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Hygiene.
JOSEPH ROBY, M. D.—Professor of Special and General Anatomy.

SAMUEL CHEW, *Dean.*
June 24, 1842. 9-8w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,
Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE.
North West corner of Market Square.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road.

Apply to H. LEETE.
June 28, 1842. 8-tf

NEW GOODS, Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, Plain and figured Muslin, best Black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style Long'n Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

5 HHDS. prime New Orleans SUGAR.
20 bbls. bright retailing MOLASSES.
Just received by Steamer Henrietta, and for sale by

COOK & CO.
June 29, 1842. 8-3w

A Cape Fear Plantation, With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.
June 22, 1842. 8-tf

HICKORY SPRING,

SITUATED in the County of Chatham, N. Carolina, eighteen miles south-west of Pittsborough—so well known for its medical virtues, is now in good repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters. The proprietor thinks it entirely unnecessary to add words or certificates to recommend the water, as the many cures which it has performed will sufficiently recommend to invalids the virtue of the water in many diseases, particularly Dyspepsia.

TERMS OF BOARD.

Ninety cents per day; Five dollars and fifty cents per week. Children and servants, half price. Horses fifty cents per day. Cold, shower, and warm baths prepared at the shortest notice.

WM. BOWEN.
June 16, 1842. 8-3w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
June 2, 1842. 5-tf

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYESTUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
May 31, 1842 4tf

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH

(From London,)

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

November 12, 1841. 76tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland.—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*
December 13, 1841.

NEW BOOKS.

ZANONI, Bulwer's last Novel; The Two Admirals, Cooper's last; Stephens's Egypt, Arabia Petræa, &c.; Key to Revelations; The Preacher; U. S. Dispensatory; Hooper's Dictionary; Webster's 8vo. Dictionary; American Almanac, &c. &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 21.

House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at his Shop on Grove street, near the Court House, or at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

Two white Boys, as Apprentices, would be taken as above.

January 8, 1842. 85-6m

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.
April 9, 1842. 97tf

SPLENDID LOTTERIES FOR JULY, 1842.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

CAPITAL 30,000 DOLLARS!

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 10 for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, July 23, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$1,800
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,700
1 Prize of	5,000	1 Prize of	1,600
1 Prize of	3,255	10 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	2,200	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	10 Prizes of	300
1 Prize of	1,900	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50

Certificates of Packages of	26	Whole Tickets	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Half do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarter do	30 00

$25,000! $12,500!

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class K for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, July 30, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$25,000	20 Prizes of	$1,000
1 Prize of	12,500	20 Prizes of	500
1 Prize of	7,000	40 Prizes of	300
1 Prize of	4,420	&c.	&c.

1st drawn No. $20; 2d or 3d, $16; 4th or 5th, $12; lowest prize $10.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22	Whole Tickets	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Half do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarter do	30 00

☞ For Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

June 21, 1842. 8td-pd

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

Patrick Dailey of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Duncan T. Patterson of Sampson county, Schoolmaster, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st October next.

John M. Stedman of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Robert Wooten of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James H. Cole of Richmond county, Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John Cole of Richmond county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

John C. Latta of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

James Jenkins of Cumberland county, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

Charles A. McMillan of Fayetteville, Cumberland county, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, of Wilmington, on Monday the 31st of October next.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*
June 18, 1842. 7-10w

To the Freemen of the Twelfth Congressional District of North Carolina.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am informed some persons are endeavoring to excite public prejudice, and *make political capital* out of the appropriations which Congress made to defray the funeral expenses of President Harrison, and to pay the balance of one year's salary to his aged and afflicted widow.

To prevent misapprehension and misrepresentation I will briefly submit the facts and reasons which induced me to vote for those appropriations. The history of Congressional legislation abounds with similar instances, approved and *voted for by all parties*, from the foundation of the Government down to the present session. I will mention a few prominent precedents, taken from the journals of Congress—and now for the law and the testimony.

Gen. Washington was President of the United States from the 4th day of March, 1789, until the 4th day of March, 1797—eight years. He died in December, 1799—nearly three years after his Presidential term expired, and when he was a private citizen—and yet, on the 3d day of May, 1800, Congress passed a law appropriating *three thousand two hundred dollars* to defray the expenses incurred in doing honor to the memory of Gen. Washington. (See the 3d volume of the laws of the United States, page 397.)

Congress likewise authorized, by joint resolutions, that a marble monument should be erected by the United States, in the Capitol, to the memory of Gen. Washington, and a copy of those resolutions were directed to be transmitted to Mrs. Washington, entreating her to assent to the interment of the remains of Gen. Washington under that monument. (See the same volume, page 401.)

George Clinton, the Vice President of the United States, who served during the last of Mr. Jefferson's and the first of Mr. Madison's administrations, died at Washington in the year 1812, and he was buried at the public expense.

Elbridge Gerry, another Vice President of the United States, died at Washington in the year 1814, while riding in a carriage from his lodgings to the Capitol; and he too was buried at the public expense, and a monument was also erected over his grave by a special appropriation of Congress.

In the year 1812, the city of Caracas, in South America, was nearly destroyed and annihilated by an earthquake; and *on the motion of Nathaniel Macon*, who was remarkable for strict economy and strict construction, a resolution passed Congress, *by a unanimous vote*, which caused an appropriation of *fifty thousand dollars* of the public money to relieve the distresses and sufferings of hundreds and thousands of human beings in that distant and devoted city, who were houseless and homeless and starving for daily bread. Well, if Congress had power to give and appropriate *fifty thousand dollars* of the public money to relieve suffering humanity among distant strangers in a foreign country, I presume it was right and proper, at least, to provide *one* year's allowance for an aged and distressed widow in our own country, who was the wife of a good and true old soldier.

From the first establishment of the Seat of Government in this city down to the present time, whenever a member of Congress dies here during the session, he is, at the public expense, buried in the Congressional cemetery, or burying ground, and a monument is erected over his grave to mark the spot where the remains of the deceased repose, and to indicate to near relatives and pilgrim strangers the tombs of those who died in the service of their country, far distant from friends and home. The death and funeral of each member of Congress in this city costs the Government about nine hundred dollars. Living is dear in Washington, but dying is much dearer. Not only President and members, but the officers of Congress, have been buried at the public expense, when they died in the public service. I will state two instances which appear upon the public journals, and are fresh in my own recollection. I allude to the cases of Overton Carr, Doorkeeper of the House, and Stephen Haight, Sergeant at Arms of the Senate. They were political friends of President Van Buren, and died during his administration, when he had a majority in both branches of Congress. The salary of each of these officers was fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be estimated from the first Monday in December of every year. Overton Carr died in March, 1838, *before* the fourth month of his duties had been performed, and yet Congress directed, not only that he should be buried at the public expense, but that his widow should be paid the balance of his salary up to the end of the session, just as though he had lived to perform his year's work for the public. The case of Mr. Carr is a strong one, but the case of Mr. Haight is much stronger, to illustrate and sustain the appropriations now the subject of investigation. Stephen Haight, a citizen of Vermont, was the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate; his annual salary was fifteen hundred dollars; his time of service began on the first Monday in December, 1840, he died on the 13th day of January, 1841, about one month and thirteen days after his public labors commenced, and ten months and a half *before* his year's work had been finished, and before his full salary had become due. Now, what did the Van Buren Senate of the United States say and do in relation to their deceased Sergeant at Arms? I will give their own words from their own journal:

"SENATE OF THE U. S., January 13, 1841.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to pay, as a part of the contingent expenses of the Senate, the sum of five hundred dollars to the order of the widow of Stephen Haight, deceased, late Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, to defray the expenses of placing his body in a proper manner, and in a secure coffin, carefully protected, in the public vault in the Congressional burying ground at Washington, and the expense of the transportation of the body to his friends in Vermont, and its burial there; and that the Secretary be, and he is hereby, further directed to *pay to the said widow the salary of the deceased for the residue of the term for which he was elected*."

Amount paid under the above resolution to Anah Haight, widow of S. Haight:

For funeral expenses	$500
Balance of salary	1,375
Total	$1,875

Now, fellow-citizens, you perceive the two cases just stated both occurred under the administration of President Van Buren, and are exactly the same in principle as that of the late President Harrison. They all died before their term of service expired, and before their respective salaries became due, and yet they were buried at the public expense, and the widow of each of those officers was paid that balance of the salary which her husband would have received if Providence had spared his life to the end of his official year. It appears to me that the long services and high public station of President Harrison should, at least, entitle him and his widow to the same rule of justice that has been awarded by his enemies to a doorkeeper under the administration of President Van Buren. It is a bad rule that won't work both ways. This is no new principle. Precedents are numerous in the history of the Republic.

During the last war, Oliver Hazard Perry, a captain in the navy, won a most splendid victory for his country, and captured the entire British fleet on Lake Erie. Very soon after that naval victory he joined the army under Gen. Harrison, and acted as one of his aids at the glorious battle of the Thames. Perry died in 1819, and Congress granted to his widow an annuity during her natural life, and also to each of his four children until they severally came of age; making about one thousand dollars a year to the family. Mrs. Perry is still living, and I hope may long continue to enjoy the bounty which a grateful country conferred for the noble services rendered by her gallant husband. Perry and Harrison were fellow-soldiers and brother-heroes. One conquered upon the water, and the other upon the land. Now, I think, if it was right to grant relief to Mrs. Perry *for life*, it could not have been wrong to give Mrs. Harrison *one* year's allowance.

In the year 1828, Jacob Brown, the commanding general of the army of the United States, whose salary was about six thousand dollars per annum, died soon after yearly service began, and long *before* the end of the year when his whole salary would have been due. Congress appropriated to the widow of Gen. Brown the balance of the salary which would have been due her husband at the end of that year. The acts for the relief of Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Harrison are precisely the same in principle. My distinguished and lamented predecessor, the Hon. Samuel P. Carson, Gov. McDuffie, Gov. Hamilton, and many of the most prominent politicians of that day voted for the appropriation to relieve Mrs. Brown. The same just principle and patriotic policy has been practised, not only among the high officers of the republic, but among the faithful soldiers. When a soldier dies in the public service, or is killed battling for his country, he too is buried at the public expense. But a grateful country does not stop there. The Government annually makes an appropriation to pay pensions to our old officers and faithful soldiers as long as they live; and, after they are dead and gone then many of their widows receive pensions in consideration of the public services rendered to the country by their gallant husbands.

Now, with such lights and such examples before the nation, let me ask what manner of man was President Harrison, that we may understandingly determine what public respect should be paid to his memory and extended to his family. Harrison had served his country in almost every capacity, from an ensign to a major general, and from a delegate to a President. His long and useful life had been chiefly devoted to his country, and not to the acquisition of wealth. He owned a good tract of land, and *very little other property*. He once had a large family, though death had reduced the number of his children, and greatly increased and multiplied his cares and troubles by throwing on his hands and protection the widowed wives and infant orphans of his own children. There were *three widows and nine or ten grandchildren, all dependent* on him for support and education. One of those widows was the daughter of the gallant Gen. Pike, who was killed in battle on the northern frontier during the last war with the British. Harrison had adopted into his family a poor youth, —— Neville, the grandson of Gen. Daniel Morgan, the hero of the battle of the Cowpens. When William Henry Harrison, a private citizen, and farmer of Ohio, with very limited means, was laboring to support and educate this very interesting little flock of fatherless and fortuneless children, he was called and elected, by an overwhelming majority of the people of the United States, to preside over this great republic. He was welcomed and installed into his high office. The confident hopes and sanguine anticipations of the future were directed towards the patriot President fresh from the people. But the uncertainty of life, like an April day, at one hour shows forth all the beauty of the sun, and by and by a cloud takes all away, teaching us mortals "what shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue." On the 4th day of April, 1841, President Harrison died. His sun then set to rise no more forever. The death of such a man, at such a time, in such an eminent station, was a national calamity. The question still recurs, what was to be done with the dead body of Gen. Harrison; what for his disconsolate widow; and what for the descendants of Harrison, Pike, and Morgan?

Congress not being in session when President Harrison died, his Cabinet issued the following order:

"WASHINGTON, April 4, 1841.

"The Marshal of the District of Columbia will superintend the funeral ceremonies of the late President of the United States, and will proceed to make all the necessary arrangements. Whatever expenses shall be *necessarily* incurred shall be paid."

The Marshal (Gen. Hunter) *is a decided friend of President Van Buren*, and a very honorable man. He made all the necessary arrangements, and caused whatever expense was incurred in the funeral ceremonies of President Harrison. All that Congress did in this matter was to appropriate three thousand and eighty-eight dollars and nine cents to pay the items in the account sanctioned and presented by Gen. Hunter. That sum appears large, but it is near *two hundred dollars less* than Congress appropriated in May, 1800, to pay funeral honors to the memory of Gen. Washington. If your father died a great distance from home, among strangers, and was decently buried, you would dislike to dispute the account if some of the items were high. When a great and good man dies while presiding over seventeen millions of people, it is not expected the funeral will be one of ordinary character; but such ceremonies should be manifested as will be respectful to his station, and to the Government and people over which he presided. But, at all events, I do not think it becomes the political friends of President Van Buren to endeavor to make political capital out of the amount of this appropriation, when *the whole expenditure was caused and made under the direction of Gen. Hunter, one of their own party.*

Congress, at the beginning of the Extra session of 1841, resolved, by a *unanimous vote*, to hang black crape over the Speaker's chair of each House, and that each member would wear crape on his left arm, for thirty days, as a mark of respect to the memory of President Harrison. All that was done at the public expense. Now, I apprehend it will puzzle loco foco logic to convince any body that it was right to vote and appropriate public money to buy crape for *two hundred and ninety-four* members of Congress to wear mourning for President Harrison, and yet it was not right to buy *one winding sheet* to enshroud the dead body of that same President! Away with all political Pharisees—they often have the people in their mouths, but seldom in their hearts. That man must have the disposition of a hyena who can dig into the grave and unearth the dead to make political capital for party purposes. If a bilious, bitter party man has a natural passion to play low game, and act the demagogue, let him select some other place for his theatre than the grave-yard, and some other subject than distressed widows and helpless orphans. It must be a bad cause that requires a Christian to turn Turk.

Harrison was a soldier, an officer, and a President. According to the declaration of Col. R. M. Johnson, he won more battles than any other general during the last war. His first commission was from Washington, and his last from the people of the United States. To do justice to the family of the deceased, Congress had only to follow the precedents prescribed in the cases to which I have referred; that is, the widow of Commodore Perry, the widow of Gen. Brown, the widow of Overton Carr, and the widow of Stephen Haight. To relieve the widow of the late President, (herself surrounded by indigent widows and orphans,) Congress appropriated to Mrs. Harrison the balance of the President's salary. The whole amount of the salary is twenty-five thousand dollars, but Congress only allowed the widow the balance of that sum which had not been paid prior to the passage of that act.

Mrs. Harrison was entitled to that appropriation, not only upon former precedents and patriotic principles, but in consideration of sacrifices made, and compensation for large sums of money expended and debts contracted by Gen. Harrison in making necessary arrangements preparatory to entering on the public duties of President of the United States. When a private man is compelled to leave home *for four years at one time*, he must make great sacrifices, and necessarily neglect much private business, as well as make large outlays to meet outfits *before* coming from home. If a private individual has to encounter heavy losses and expenditures in anticipation of such a protracted absence, what must have been the enormous sacrifices and expenditures of a plain farmer, of limited circumstances, like Gen. Harrison, when he was breaking up his home, and going to live in the Presidential mansion, where custom and public duty required him to see and entertain not only hundreds of American citizens, but foreign ministers from all the courts of the civilized world. Upon this very same principle, when any citizen of the United States is appointed a foreign minister to any foreign country, he receives by appropriation from Congress $18 000 for the first year—that is $9 000 for his outfit, or preparatory arrangements, and $9,000 salary for each year he acts in that capacity—and then one quarter of that salary when he returns home. In the year 1835, Wm. T. Barry, of Kentucky, was appointed by Gen. Jackson our minister to Spain. Mr. Barry left the United States, and got as far as Liverpool in England, where he died, but never reached Spain. Well, Government then paid nine thousand dollars for his outfits, his salary up to his death, and a quarter of his salary to defray the expenses of his family back to the United States, making the aggregate amount of *fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.* The only difference in the two cases is this—Gen. Harrison got to Washington, took his oath of office, organized his administration, and acted as President one month; but Mr. Barry *never got within five hundred miles* of Spain, and never acted as foreign minister one minute. Now, fellow-citizens, compare the two cases; look upon that picture, and then upon this. Mr. Barry and his widow received fourteen thousand two hundred and fifty dollars, which is *five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars more* than a foreign minister's yearly salary. Gen. Harrison and his widow both together only received one year's salary, and no more. And yet, strange as it may appear, the very persons who approved of that large payment to Mr. Barry and his family for starting, not going to Spain, are the very same individuals who now make objections to relieve and indemnify the widow Harrison for the losses and debts sustained and created by her husband in anticipation of his public service. No principle is better settled and established than that private property shall not be taken for public use without adequate compensation. Surely no just man will say it is right to sell Mrs. Harrison out of house and home because her husband was elected President of the United States, and died before his official term expired. I cannot conceive how any man, who has the head of a patriot and the heart of a Christian, can object to the funeral expenses of a veteran warrior and a noble commander—or to an act to relieve and indemnify an aged widow whose dwelling-house, during the last war, was most freely and kindly thrown open to receive and comfort the sick and afflicted in our army. He who can object to, and attempt to make political capital out of such humane acts, I fear would begrudge the price of the shroud that envelopes the dead body of his father, and deny his mother that "one year's allowance" which the just law of North Carolina gives to the poorest widow in the State. The favor and mercy of Divine Providence can never rest and abide with those who wrong the soldier, widow, and the orphan. Patriotism, piety, and charity forbid it. But if political pedlars, regardless of social duty, and "fatally bent on mischief," will trade and speculate on such political capital, let them beware of the wrath to come.

On this birth-day of our Independence I need make no appeal to the descendants of the Whigs in my district, who fought and conquered at *King's Mountain* and the *Cow Pens*. The history of those scenes we learned from our fathers, now silently sleeping in death, almost within cannon-shot of those battle-grounds. No son of a Whig in North Carolina will ever stand by the grave of his father and say, he objects to the funeral expenses of a good soldier, or to one year's allowance to his surviving widow. No, never, *never*.

I ask pardon of my constituents and countrymen for having gone into this protracted catalogue of mortality; but when the bitterness and madness of party spirit will spare neither the living nor dead—neither age nor sex—neither the widow nor the orphan,—I felt that a sense of duty and the cause of truth, justice, and patriotism, required some one to present to the people the facts and circumstances of this case, collected and taken from the journals of Congress and the history of the country. I now, with confidence, submit the whole matter to a virtuous and intelligent community for their impartial verdict.

Respectfully presented,

JAMES GRAHAM.

Washington, July 4, 1842.

"Jim, how does the Thermometer stand to-day?"

"Our'n stands on the mantel-piece right agin the plasteren."

An honest man's face is a letter of recommendation written by God himself.

MR. CLAY'S SPEECH.

At the great Clay Festival, given at Lexington, Ky., on the 9th of June, Judge Robertson, who presided, offered the following sentiment, which he prefaced with appropriate remarks:

HENRY CLAY—*Farmer of Ashland, Patriot and Philanthropist—the* AMERICAN *Statesman, and uncrowned Orator of the Age*—illustrious abroad, beloved at home: In a long career of eminent public service, often, like *Aristides*, he breasted the raging storm of passion and delusion, and by offering himself a sacrifice, saved the Republic; and now, like *Cincinnatus* and *Washington*, having voluntarily retired to the tranquil walks of private life, the grateful hearts of his countrymen will do him ample justice; but come what may, *Kentucky will stand by him*, and still continue to cherish and defend, as her own, the fame of a son who has emblazoned her Escutcheon with immortal renown.

After the evidences of feeling which this sentiment elicited had subsided, Mr. Clay rose and spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—

It was given to our countryman, Franklin, to bring down the lightning from Heaven. To enable me to be heard by this immense multitude, I should have to invoke to my aid, and to throw into my voice, its loudest thunders. As I cannot do that, I hope I shall be excused for such an use of my lungs as is practicable and not inconsistent with the preservation of my health. And I feel that it is our first duty, to express our obligations to a kind and bountiful Providence, for the copious and genial showers with which he has just blessed our land—a refreshment of which it stood much in need. For one, I offer to Him my humble and dutiful thanks. The inconvenience to us, on this festive occasion, is very slight, while the sum of good which those timely rains will produce is very great and encouraging.

Fellow citizens, I find myself now in a situation somewhat like one in which I was placed a few years ago when traveling through the State of Indiana, from which my friend (Mr. Rariden) near me comes. I stopped at a village, containing some four or five hundred inhabitants, and I had scarcely alighted before I found myself surrounded in the Bar-room by every adult male resident of the place. After a while, I observed a group consulting together in one corner of the room, and shortly after, I was diffidently approached by one of them, a tall, lank, lean, but sedate and sober looking person, with a long face and high cheek bones, who addressing me, said he was commissioned by his neighbors, to request that I would say a few words to them. Why my good friend, said I, I should be very happy to do any thing gratifying to yourself and your neighbors, but I am very much fatigued and hungry and thirsty, and I do not think the occasion is exactly suitable for a speech, and I wish you would excuse me to your friends. Well, says he, Mr. Clay, I confess I thought so myself, especially as we have no wine to offer you to drink!

Now, if the worthy citizen of Indiana was right in supposing, that a glass of wine was a necessary preliminary, and a precedent condition, to the delivery of a speech, you have no right to expect one from me at this time, for during the sumptuous repast from which we have just risen, you offered me nothing to drink but cold water—excellent water, it is true, from the classic fountain of our lamented friend, Dr. Maxwell, which has so often regaled us on celebrations of our great anniversary. [Great laughter.]

I protest against any inference of my being inimical to the Temperance cause. On the contrary, I look it an admirable cause that has done great good, and will continue to do good as long as legal coercion is employed, and it rests exclusively upon reason and its own intrinsic merits.

I have a great and growing repugnance to speaking in the open air to a large assemblage. But even the faculty of speech remains to me, I can never feel that repugnance, never feel other than profound sensations, in making my acknowledgments for such encomiums as those which have been bestowed upon me to-day. I am not so presumptuous as to believe that I have been the occasion solely of collecting this vast multitude. Among the inducements, I cannot help thinking that the fat white virgin Durham Heifer of my friend Mr. Berryman, that cost $600, which has been just served up, and the other good things which have been so liberally spread before us, exerted some influence in swelling this unprecedentedly large meeting. [Great laughter.]

I cannot but feel, Mr. President, in offering my respectful acknowledgment for the honor done me, in the eloquent address which you have just delivered, and in the sentiment with which you concluded it, that your warm partiality, and the fervent friendship which has so long existed between us, and the kindness of my neighbors and friends around me, have prompted an exaggerated description, in too glowing colors, of my public services and my poor abilities.

I seize the opportunity to present my heartfelt thanks to the whole people of Kentucky, for all the high honors and distinguished favors which I have received, during a long residence with them, at their hands; for the liberal patronage which I have received from them in my professional pursuit; for the eminent places in which they have put me, or enabled me to reach; for the generous and unbounded confidence which they have bestowed upon me, at all times; for the gallant and unswerving fidelity and attachment with which they stood by me, through one of the trials and vicissitudes of an eventful and laborious life; and above all, for the scornful indignation with which they repelled an infamous calumny directed against my fame and fame at a momentous period of my public career. In recalling to our memories the circumstances of that period, one cannot but be filled with astonishment at the indefatigability with which the calumny was propagated and the zealous partisan use to which it was applied, not only without evidence, but in the face of a full and complete refutation. Under whatever deception, delusion or ignorance, it was received elsewhere, with you, my friends and neighbors, and with the good people of Kentucky, it received no countenance; but in proportion to the venom and the malevolence of its circulation was the vigor and magnanimity with which I was generously supported. Upheld with the consciousness of the injustice of the charge, I should have borne myself with becoming fortitude, if I had been abandoned by you as I was by so large a portion of my countrymen; but to have been sustained and vindicated as I was by the people of my own State, by you who knew me best and whom I had so many reasons to love and esteem, greatly cheered and encouraged me in my onward progress. Fervent thanks and gratitude are due from me.

I thank you friends and fellow citizens, for your distinguished and enthusiastic reception of me this day, and for the excellence and abundance of the Barbecue that has been provided for our entertainment. And I thank, from the bottom of my heart, my fair countrywomen for honoring and gracing and adding brilliancy to this occasion by their numerous attendance. If the delicacy and refinement of their sex will not allow them to mix in the rougher scenes of human life, we may be sure that where never, by their presence, their smiles and approbation are bestowed, it is no ordinary occurrence. That presence is always an absolute guaranty of order, decorum and respect. I take the greatest pleasure in bearing testimony to their value and their virtue. I have ever found in them true and steadfast friends, generously sympathizing in distress, and, by their courageous fortitude in bearing it themselves, encouraging us to imitate their example. And we all know and remember how, as in 1840, they can powerfully aid a great and good cause, without any departure from the propriety or dignity of their sex.

In looking back upon my origin and progress through life, I have great reason to be thankful. My father died in 1781, leaving me an infant of too tender years to retain any recollection of his smiles or endearments. My surviving parent removed to this State in 1792, leaving me, a boy of fifteen years of age, in the office of the High Court of Chancery, in the City of Richmond, without guardian, without pecuniary means of support, to steer my course as I might or could. A neglected education was improved by my own irregular exertions, without the benefit of systematic instruction. I studied law principally in the office of a lamented friend, the late Gov. Brooke, then Attorney General of Virginia, and also under the auspices of the venerable and lamented Chancellor Wythe, for whom I had acted as an amanuensis. I obtained a license to practice the profession from the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Virginia, and established myself in Lexington in 1797, without patrons, without the favor or countenance of the great or opulent, without the means of paying my weekly board, and in the midst of a Bar uncommonly distinguished by eminent members. I remember how comfortable I thought I should be if I could make £100 Virginia money per year, and with what delight I received the first fifteen shillings fee. My hopes were more than realized. I immediately rushed into a successful and lucrative practice.

In 1803 or 4, when I was absent from the County of Fayette, at the Olympian Springs, without my knowledge or previous consent, I was brought forward as a candidate and elected to the General Assembly of this State. I served in that body several years, and was then transferred to the Senate, and afterwards to the House of Representatives of the United States. I will not now dwell on the subsequent events of my political life, or enumerate the offices which I have filled. During my public career, I have had bitter, implacable, reckless enemies. But if I have been the object of misrepresentation and unmerited calumny, no man has been beloved or honored by more devoted, faithful and enthusiastic friends. I have no reproaches—none—to make towards my country, which has distinguished and elevated me far beyond what I had any right to expect. I forgive my enemies, and hope they may live to obtain the forgiveness of their own hearts.

It would neither be fitting nor is it my purpose to pass judgment on all the acts of my public life; but I hope I shall be excused for one or two observations, which the occasion appears to me to authorise.

I never but once changed my opinion on any great measure of National policy, or any great principle of construction of the National Constitution. In early life, on deliberate consideration, I adopted the principles of interpreting the Federal Constitution which had been so ably developed and enforced by Mr. Madison, in his memorable report to the Virginia Legislature, and to them, as I understood them, I have constantly adhered. Upon the question coming up in the Senate of the United States to recharter the first Bank of the United States thirty years ago, I opposed the recharter, upon convictions which I honestly entertained. The experience of the War, which shortly followed, the condition into which the currency of the country was thrown, without a Bank, and, I may now add, later and more disastrous experience, convinced me I was wrong. I publicly stated to my constituents in a speech in Lexington, (that which I had made in the House of Representatives of the United States not having been reported,) my reasons for that change, and they are preserved in the archives of the country. I appeal to that records and I am willing to be judged now and hereafter by their validity.

I do not advert to the fact of this solitary instance of change of opinion, as implying any personal merit, but because it is a fact. I will, however, say that I think it very perilous to the utility of any public man to make frequent changes of opinion, or any change but upon grounds so sufficient and palpable, that the public can clearly see and approve them. If we could look through a window into the human breast, and there discover the causes which led to changes of opinion, they might be made without hazard. But as it is impossible to penetrate the human heart, and distinguish between the sinister and honest motives which prompt it, any public man that changes his opinion, once deliberately formed and promulgated, under other circumstances than those which I have stated, draws around him distrust, impairs the public confidence, and lessens his capacity to serve his country.

I will take this occasion now to say, that I am, and have been long satisfied, that it would have been a wiser and more politic in me to have declined accepting the office of Secretary of State in 1825. Not that my motives were not as pure and as patriotic as ever carried any man into public office. Not that the calumny which was applied to the act was not as gross and as unfounded as any that was ever propagated. [Here some body cried out that Mr. Carter Beverly, who had been made the organ of announcing it, had recently borne testimony to its being unfounded. Mr. Clay said it was true that he had voluntarily borne such testimony. But, with great earnestness and emphasis, Mr. Clay said, I want no testimony—here—here—here—HERE, repeatedly touching his heart, amidst tremendous cheers, here is the best of all witnesses of my innocence.] Not that valued friends, and highly esteemed opponents did not unite in urging my acceptance of the office. Not that the administration of Mr. Adams will not, I sincerely believe, advantageously compare with any of his predecessors, in economy, purity, prudence and wisdom. Not that Mr. Adams was himself wanting in any of those high qualifications and upright and patriotic intentions which were suited to the office. Of that extraordinary man, of rare and varied attainments, whatever diversity of opinion may exist as to his recent course in the House of Representatives, (and candor obliges me to say that there are some things in it which I deeply regret,) it is with no less truth than pleasure, I declare that, during the whole period of his administration, unmoved, assailed and assaulted as it was, no man could have shown a more devoted attachment to the Union, and all its great interests; a more ardent desire faithfully to discharge his whole duty, or brought to his aid more useful experience and knowledge than he did. I never transacted business with any man, in any life, with more ease, satisfaction and advantage than I did with that most able and indefatigable gentleman, as President of the United States. And I will add, that more harmony never prevailed in any Cabinet than in his.

But my error, in accepting the office, arose out of my underrating the power of detraction and the force of ignorance, and abiding, with too sure a confidence in the conscious integrity and uprightness of my own motives. Of that ignorance, I had a remarkable and laughable example on an occasion which I will relate. I was travelling, in 1828, through, I believe it was Spottsylvania county in Virginia, on my return to Washington, in company with some young friends. We halted at night at a tavern, kept by an aged gentleman, who I quickly perceived, from the disorder and confusion which reigned, had not the happiness to have a wife. After a hurried and bad supper, the old gentleman sat down by me, and without hearing my name, but understanding that I was from Kentucky, remarked that he had four sons in that State, and that he was very sorry they were divided in politics, two being for Adams and two for Jackson; he wished they were all for Jackson. Why! I asked him. Because, he said, that fellow Clay and Adams had cheated Jackson out of the Presidency. Have you ever seen any evidence my old friend, said I, of that? No, he replied, none, and he wanted to see none. But, I observed, looking him directly and steadily in the face, suppose Mr. Clay were to come here and assure you, upon his honor, that it was a vile calumny, and not a word of truth in it, would you believe him! No, replied the old gentleman promptly and emphatically. I said to him in conclusion, will you be good enough to show me to bed, and bid him good night! The next morning, having in the interval learnt my name, he came to me full of apologies, but I at once put him at his ease by assuring him that I did not feel in the slightest degree hurt or offended with him.

Mr. President, I have been accused of ambition, often accused of ambition. I believe, however, that my accusers will be generally found to be political opponents, or the friends of aspirants in whose way I was supposed to stand, and it was thought, therefore necessary to shove me aside. I defy my enemies to point out any act or instance of my life, in which I have sought the attainment of office by dishonorable or unworthy means. Did I display inordinate ambition when, under the administration of Mr. Madison, I declined a foreign mission of the first grade, and an Executive Department, both of which he successively kindly tendered to me? When, under that of his successor, Mr. Monroe, I was first importuned (as no one knows better than that sterling old patriot, Jonathan Roberts, now threatened, as the papers tell us, with expulsion from an office which was never filled with more honesty and uprightness, because he declines to be a servile instrument,) to accept a Secretaryship, and was afterwards offered a *carte blanche* of all the Foreign missions? At the epoch of the election of 1825, I believe no one doubted at Washington that, if I had felt it my duty to vote for Gen. Jackson, he would have invited me to take charge of a Department. And such undoubtedly Mr. Crawford would have done, if he had been elected. When the Harrisburg Convention assembled, the general expectation was that the nomination would be given to me. It was given to the lamented Harrison. Did I exhibit extraordinary ambition when, cheerfully acquiescing, I threw myself into the canvass and made every exertion in my power to insure it success? Was it evidence of unchastened ambition in me to resign, as I recently did, my seat in the Senate—to resign the Dictatorship, with which my enemies had so kindly invested me, and come home to the quiet walks of private life?

But I am ambitious because some of my countrymen have seen fit to associate my name with the succession for the Presidential office. Do those who prefer the charge know what I have done, or not done, in connection with that object? Have they given themselves the trouble to enquire at all into any agency of mine in respect to it? I believe not. It is a subject which I approach with all the delicacy which belongs to it, and with a due regard to the dignity of the exalted station; but on which I shall, at the same time, speak to you, my friends and neighbors, without reserve, and with the utmost candor.

I have prompted none of those movements among the people, of which we have seen accounts. As far as I am concerned, they are altogether spontaneous, and not only without concert with me, but most generally without any sort of previous knowledge on my part.—That I am thankful and grateful—profoundly grateful—for these manifestations of confidence and attachment, I will not conceal nor deny. But I have been, and mean to remain, a passive, if not an indifferent spectator. I have reached a time of life, and seen enough of high official stations to enable me justly to appreciate their value, their cares, their responsibilities, their ceaseless duties. That estimate of their worth, in a personal point of view, would restrain me from seeking to fill any one, the highest of them, in a scramble of doubtful issue, with political opponents, much less with political friends. That I should feel greatly honored by a call from a majority of the People of this country, to the highest office within their gift, I shall not deny; nor, if my health were preserved, might I feel at liberty to decline a summons so authoritative and commanding. But I declare most solemnly, that I have not, up to this moment, determined whether I will consent to the use of my name or not as a candidate for the Chief Magistracy. That is a grave question, which should be decided by all attainable lights, which, I think, is not necessary yet to be decided, and a decision of which I reserve to myself, as far as I can reserve it, until the period arrives when it ought to be solved. That period has not as I think, yet arrived. When it does, an impartial survey of the whole ground should be taken, the state of public opinion properly considered, and one's personal conditions, physical and intellectual, duly examined and weighed. In thus announcing a course of conduct for myself, it is hardly necessary to remark that it is no part of my purpose to condemn or express any opinions whatever upon those popular movements which have been made, or may be contemplated, in respect to the next election of a President of the United States.

If to have served my country, during a long series of years, with fervent zeal and unshaken fidelity, in seasons of peace and war, at home and abroad, in the Legislative Halls and in an Executive Department, if to have labored most sedulously to avert the embarrassment and distress which now overspread this Union; and when they came, to have exerted myself anxiously, at the Extra Session, and at this, to devise healing remedies; if to have desired to introduce economy and reform in the general administration, curtail enormous Executive power, and amply provide, at the same time, for the wants of the Government and the wants of the People by a Tariff which would give it revenue and then protection; if to have earnestly sought to establish the bright but too rare example of a party in power, faithful to its promises and pledges made when out of power—if these services, exertions and endeavors justify the accusation of ambition, I must plead guilty to the charge.

I have wished the good opinion of the world; but I defy the most malignant of my enemies to show that I have attempted to gain it by any low or grovelling arts, by any mean or unworthy sacrifices, by the violation of any of the obligations of honor, or by a breach of any of the duties which I owed to my country.

(To be continued.)

HENRY CLAY IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, (Maine,) June 29, 1842.

Dear Sir: We had a *glorious* Convention yesterday. Old Kennebec was out in her full strength. Edward Robinson was *triumphantly* nominated for *Governor*, and Henry Clay nominated for the *Presidency*. I cannot describe to you the *enthusiasm* for Clay; words cannot describe it. Every allusion to him was received with *unbounded applause*, and before our committee had reported a resolution was introduced and carried by *acclamation* for Clay. In a word, I cannot describe to you the enthusiasm for HENRY OF THE WEST.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

Indiana.—A mass meeting was recently held in St. Joseph's County, at which the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in HENRY CLAY, we behold the concentration of all our principles, and those ever held dear to the American people known as true Whigs. We believe him an honest friend of all the principles and measures in the foregoing resolutions, and that he is, as we are, in favor of the *one term* (not one man) principle.

Resolved, That we envy the proud honor of good old North Carolina, in first nominating Henry Clay for the next President, and seek to be instrumental in giving him the support of Indiana and the Union.

Resolved, That in Henry Clay we have the fullest confidence. He is one amongst the few who is always equal to the emergency. For forty years has he been the pride and ornament of the nation and the world.—He is yet in full vigor, distinguished alike for his love of country, pre-eminent public services, his unrivalled oratory, and enduring faithfulness to principles, friends and party. Ten thousand times has he been weighed in the balances, but never found wanting.

Resolved, That in 1844, we propose to be amongst those (if we live) who shall make him President of the United States, with more votes and louder acclamations than was ever yet known. Then we will be of those whose general exultation will operate as electricity, waking up the land from the shores of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific.

Resolved, That General Winfield Scott has our entire confidence, and should he be placed upon the whig ticket for the Vice Presidency, we will give him our full support. As a military hero, he stands amongst the highest on the list of fame, and as a statesman he has given us his political confession of faith.—Should another President die, we want an honest and able Vice President. Scott is the man.

Resolved, That we recommend the holding of a State Convention, at Indianapolis, on the 16th day of January next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice President, and a candidate for Governor and Lieutenant Governor; for the reason, that by that time we want the names around which to rally, and because we have faith in the glorious 16th.

Resolved, That we recommend to the South Bend Free Press, to raise the names of Clay and Scott at its political mast head, and suggest to all Whig papers throughout the State to do likewise.

Resolved, That each one here shall take upon himself, the character of special agent in the Whig cause, for each has his influence, and now is the time for its exercise. Let each have a hand in marshaling the Whig battalions on to victory.

Resolved, That this county has always been right in politics, and we believe she still will be. We challenge any county in the State, for the largest Whig majority next August, in proportion to our number of votes.

Loco Focoism in New Orleans.

Inflammatory placards were yesterday posted up in several places in the lower part of the city, calling on the populace to assemble at the *Place d'Armes* last evening, for the purpose of taking measures to redress their own grievances by seizing on the banks, &c. We are pleased to state that no person paid attention to the incendiary appeal.—*Picayune.*

TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN CONCLUDED!

A highly important report, and which we have reason to think well founded, reached the city this morning from Washington. It is, substantially, that Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton had finally agreed upon *all the points* in discussion between the two countries, and that a treaty was drawn up and ready for signature, and would be signed yesterday, being the 4th of July.

The North Eastern Boundary is settled by ceding to Great Britain the territory north of the St. John's and by Great Britain ceding to the United States the strip between our present Eastern boundary and the St. John's river, including the city of Fredericktown, now the seat of Government of the British province of New Brunswick—and of course the navigation of the river to the sea.

To this arrangement New Brunswick was very averse, but higher considerations have prevailed and a settlement that must be deemed by the United States honorable and satisfactory in a high degree, has been effected.

As to the details or other points we are without information.—*N. Y. American.*

The British Negotiation.—Considerable sensation was produced in the city of New York on Tuesday evening last by the above report.

Most happy should we be to know that there was sufficient foundation for this report. We are afraid that the news is not only premature, but that there is a possibility of its not becoming true at present. Certain it is, that rumor represents the settlement of one at least of the questions between Great Britain and the United States to have been found so difficult as to leave a doubt whether it can be considered probable.

Which of the parties, principals or accessories, is indisposed to a reasonable compromise of the difficulty referred to, we are not informed; but if the negotiation should on this account eventually fall through, a heavy responsibility will not fail to rest, in the opinion of the world, upon the intractable party.—*National Intelligencer.*

RHODE ISLAND.—The rumor of the capture of Dorr was incorrect. Nothing seems to have been heard of him.

Things are becoming quiet. Gov. King has ordered that no further arrests be made, except by direction of the Executive or his Council. Many of the prisoners have been examined and discharged, a number of them alleging that they were "pressed" into the service.

Gen. McNeill has resigned, there being no further occasion for his services.

The Governor has appointed the 21st as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

The Secretary of War was in Providence two days after the flight of Dorr, and had a long consultation with the Governor and Council.

The valiant "General" D'Wolf, and his equally valiant companions, who placed themselves in a stone house in Burrillville and declared that they would not be taken alive, fled at the approach of the Sea Fencibles and Cadets. They followed the example of their illustrious leader.

Two gentlemen connected with the Loco Foco Boston Press, who entered the Chepachet encampment after the flight of Dorr, only to *report* the doings there, were arrested, but, after a short imprisonment, liberated. They gave a ludicrous account of the company they were caught in.

THE LAND MONEY!

☞ The Madisonian formally announces that the neat proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which were, by law, to be distributed among the States, on the 1st of July, have been squandered.—By way of apology, it says the money was expended in paying members of Congress their per diem. This is a poor come off. Admit the fact, that the identical money received from land sales was paid to members—who paid it to them, and by what authority? It was in the Treasury, subject to no draft—save that of the States—and as it could only have been drawn out by the authority of the Captain or some of his understrappers—he or they will have to give account for this breach of trust and malfeasance in office.

The suspicion, then, that the Captain's hostility to Distribution sprung from the fact, that he had wasted the money, is too true.

Richmond Whig.

"Call off the Dogs."—The "Western Carolinian," finding that the senseless cry of Ice House and Chicken Coop does not suit the sober and rational views of the People of North Carolina, advises his co-laborers in "Democracy" to call off the dogs, and strike a new trail. The Editor says, the true policy for the Loco Focos, is to keep up a fire at the Whig misdoings at Washington. As you please, gentlemen. You will, however, find yourselves as much at fault, on this trail as the other, and it will become cold as soon.—*Raleigh Register.*

In the Loco Foco County of Lincoln, they have permitted their organ, "the Republican," to go down for want of patronage. This looks "omnious."—*Ib.*

William Gibbs McNeill, upon whom was conferred the chief command of the Rhode Island forces in the late trouble there, is a native of Wilmington. He formerly belonged to the army, but has been for many years past employed as Civil Engineer upon the Eastern Rail Roads.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Casualties of Monday.—Mr. William Harris, an aged citizen of Wilmington, came into town in the forenoon from his summer residence on the Sound, and soon after reaching his house expired. He complained of being unwell whilst riding up.

A negro boy belonging to Mr. Polley fell from the roof of Potter & Kidder's Steam Mill, where he was at work, and spilt his skull open, causing his death in a few hours.

A negro man belonging to Mr. James Moore was killed by lightning on his plantation a short distance from town. He with three others took shelter from the rain under a tree, which was struck whilst they were under it. The three others were badly hurt.

Wilmington Chronicle.

Manufacturers Stopping.—The Manufacturers at Reading, Manyunk and other places in that region of Pennsylvania have shut down their gates and virtually suspended their operations.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"FREE TRADE."

MR. HALE:—With your permission, thro' your columns I will ask, What is free trade? Is trade free where one of the parties is bound down by certain stipulations, and the other by none at all? Where is free trade? It is a sound pleasant to the ear, but one as cheating to the organ of hearing as mountains are to the eye when blue in the distance. We do not, nor ever have, enjoyed free trade. My remarks in this place will be confined to our position with England, she being the country with which we have most trade. Our trade with that country would be a *free* trade if she would allow us to carry our provisions to her people to pay for the cloths and other manufactures of that country that we consume. But as the matter stands, we are not free to pay her as we naturally should, in *our* produce, but in that of some other country for whom we sometimes, luckily, become carriers, or in gold and silver. And here let me stop to remark, that the trade between England and this country has been at all times in her favor; 1st, through the monopoly obtained at home in the provision market, and which monopoly we help to sustain; and 2dly, from the fact that her currency has been, generally, for some years, nearer to a specie basis than ours,—consequently commodities measured by her currency, when thrown upon an inflated one, swelled out and absorbed much more of it than they should, naturally, have done. The old argument is often used, if we sell cheap, we, by all means, should buy cheap:—true, but in this trade we sell cheap and buy *dears* in what way? In England, the duties on most of our provisions, (and many other articles,) are prohibitory, and consequently the price of living in that country must be more than it would be if the Americans could carry in their surplus products; and consequently the price of commodities from that to this country, into which the enhanced price of living is as it were woven, must, of course, be borne by us without our having any retaliatory measures to counteract it. It is said, if protective duties are put on, it will lessen consumption:—it most assuredly will, of foreign commodities of the kind protected, but it will not of the home. If it were possible to grant a monopoly in this country by protection, how long could it remain? No longer than for the fact to be ascertained that that particular trade enjoyed extra profits. Just that soon would capital rush in, (for that is its natural tendency at all times) and carry the profits down to, and even below, (for a time,) those of other trades. All our experience in political economy teaches this. Those who assert the contrary of this, know but little of the most common, yea the fundamental principles of trade. And suppose that the farmer of this country should be obliged to part with his provisions and cotton at as low a price as the present, do we not know, that in home trade nearly all commodities have a relative value? Sell the raw material low in this country, and you get the fabricated one also low; but send your raw article to England and sell it low, and you are not compensated by a correspondent low price. No, your low price has to be submitted to support the British government, with a return in commodities based upon that very expensive government.—The people of this country think protection is monopoly, when the present system of trade in this country favors a monopoly, when rightly considered, to us the most odious to be conceived.

England, in her present position, is supreme mistress of the world. In her ocean seat she is upborne upon the wave by the shoulders of the sons of every land. From the East, *West*, North and South, they come and lay their portion at the feet of one of the most costly and extravagant governments known since that of Rome. England takes our cotton because she can spin it and send it back to us. She is our loom-house; if she were our bake-house (for the which she is too far) she would admit our flour that she might also bake our bread.

What do the corn laws of that country do? They have the effect to protect the landed proprietor, whose interests are, and will be, kept up *even to the sacrificing* of thousands of poor wretches who mope through every by-way, crawl on every highway, mourn in every poor-house, and die by inches in every part of her land. For they do not all die there. The hearth of their childhood is forsaken, and the places of their own country, that knew them once, "know them no more forever." They are *pauperized* to bolster other interests of the kingdom, and they and the commodities of their fabrication land upon our shores,—the one, in too many instances to seek an asylum in our poor houses, and the other to take the bread from the mouths of the wives and children of our native tradesman. This is a gloomy picture, but nevertheless true.

AMERICAN.

MILITARY CONVENTION.

In accordance to appointment, this body assembled in the Commons Hall on the 4th inst. for the purpose of submitting to the Legislature their views upon many important amendments to the Militia Laws at present in force in this State. The number of delegates, although not so large as may have been expected, presented an imposing and gratifying appearance; whilst the patriotic zeal and feeling displayed by each member present, cannot be too highly commended by every well-wisher to the "good old North State." The Convention was organized by the appointment of Gen. Alexander McRae, as President, and Majors McHenry and Myers, as Secretaries.

On motion, a Committee consisting of the following Officers, was chosen to report matter for the deliberation of the Convention: Gen. Crenshaw, Gen. Haywood, Gen. McRae, Gen. Marsteller, Col. Green, Col. Littlejohn, Col. Philips, Col. Taylor, Col. Vaughan, and Major Nixon; upon which an adjournment was made until the ensuing day.

On Tuesday morning, the Committee, through Gen. Marsteller, reported sundry amendments to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 21st, 22d, 29th, 30th, 31st, 33d, 36th, and 39th Sections of the Militia Laws, which after much deliberation, were carried; the Committee asked leave to sit again, and the Convention adjourned to meet at 8 P. M.

At the evening Session, amendments were offered to the 5th, 9th, 42d and 79th Sections, which prevailed; after considering many further revisions and alterations, and the transaction of general business, the body at 11 P. M. adjourned to meet at 8 A. M. on Wednesday; when a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the President and Secretaries, and the body adjourned *sine die*.

That the Legislature will give the recommendations of the Convention that prompt and serious attention the importance of the subject requires, we do not for a moment doubt.—*Raleigh Register.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1842.

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,
JOHN M. MOREHEAD.
Election 1st Thursday (4th day) of August.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

☞ PERSONS who CALL HERE will find it convenient to settle accounts, with the Subscriber by the 5th of August, will oblige a favor by doing so. E. J. HALE

We are authorized to announce JAMES MANSON TURNER as a Whig Candidate to represent Cumberland County in the next House of Commons.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—Isaac Clegg, Esq. has withdrawn from the canvass as one of the Whig Candidates for the Commons, and J. H. Haughton, Esq. has taken his place.

Letter to the Editor from Anson County.

"The 1100 Whigs of Anson are wide awake and are ready for the 4th of August. We may purchase at least our old number (300) for Morehead. The Locos cannot get one of their party to offer for the Legislature."

MR. CLAY'S GREAT SPEECH.—We have commenced, in to-day's paper, Mr. Clay's Speech at the Lexington Barbacue, and hope to complete it in our next. The portion given to-day, abounds in highly interesting personal matter. The remainder discusses, in the language of truth and soberness, the causes of the overwhelming calamities which the last ten years of misrule have brought upon our prosperous and happy country.

THE YEAR'S SALARY.—The plain common sense letter of the Hon. Jas. Graham, on the subject of the year's salary granted by Congress to the widow of Gen. Harrison, will strike the reader's attention; and will be found a conclusive answer to the sordid appeals of Mr. Henry and his followers on that subject. See first page.

As to the Funeral Expenses, about which the Locos rant, it may be well to state, in addition to Mr. Graham's showing that they were actually *not a Locofoco*, that only 22 Locofocos recorded their votes against the bill to pay these expenses. Five of them voted for the bill, twenty-two voted against it, and fifty or sixty meanly skulked ashamed to vote against it, but afraid to vote for it, and the loss now abusing the Whigs for such extravagance.

MR. TYLER.—The Locofocos of Brunswick county have published a letter from Mr. Tyler, in which he denies having said, in the Harrisburg Convention," that he was in favor of a U. S. Bank as a matter of expediency, and as the only means of regulating the exchanges, in the restoration of a sound currency throughout the Union." He went on to say, that since he entered public life he has uniformly avowed the same opinion, in all places, to all persons, and on all occasions, viz: that Congress had no power conceded to it by the Constitution, to incorporate a Bank for the Union, or to grant any corporate rights out of the District of Columbia, or a Territory of the U. States." Further that he had no recollection of having opened his lips in the Harrisburg Convention."

All this is in reply to a reputed statement of Mr. Frederick J. Hill, in one of his speeches as a candidate for the Commons in Brunswick, about which three of the Locos of that county addressed him.

There is a despicable *quibble* in Mr. Tyler's statement. It consists in his meeting the charge as it were, that he had made the declaration of friendship to a Bank *in the Convention*. We are sure that Dr. Hill made no such statement. What he did say was, that Mr. Tyler had made such a declaration in his presence *at the Harrisburg Convention*. Dr. Hill can, and we doubt not will, prove this. We ourselves heard one other member of that Convention say, a few weeks ago, that Mr. Tyler made the same admission to him, in the cars on the way to Harrisburg; and we learn that still another member from this State heard his declaration in the presence of Dr. Hill, besides another, to whom, immediately, no more.

We have no doubt that Dr. Hill will prove this by his own, and the testimony of two other witnesses—gentlemen of the highest honor, who do not keep a different set of opinions for every different emergency.

If their statement needed any confirmation, it would be found in the fact, that Mr. Tyler went to the Convention a devoted friend of Mr. Clay, the great advocate of a Bank, and that he shed tears when Clay failed to get the nomination.

Well may Mr. Tyler say he was "asked" questioned about his opinions." Could any body doubt what were the politics of such an ardent friend of Clay! If they could, his open declarations to Dr. Hill and others, on this and other points, would have left no room for doubt, nor reason for question.

POSTSCRIPT.—Just before putting our paper to press, we have received the following conclusive statement for publication:—

To the Editor of the North Carolinian:

SIR: My attention has just been called by a friend to a letter contained in your paper of the 29th ult. signed 'John Tyler,' which, as designed no doubt to impugn the correctness of a statement made by me in the canvass now pending, I feel constrained to notice.

Having had the honor to represent in part one of the Districts of the State in the Harrisburg Convention, it became my duty, after the great disappointment experienced by my political friends from the course pursued by Mr. Tyler, at and subsequent to the Extra Session, to assign to the people whom I represented, the reasons which influenced me to cast my vote for that gentleman as the nominee of the Convention for the Vice Presidency. I accordingly stated, both in public and in private, that during my attendance on the Convention, and in the room occupied by the late lamented Gov. Owen and myself, Mr. Tyler declared, "That his views on the Bank question had undergone an entire change; that he believed the establishment of a National Bank to be alike indispensable as a fiscal agent of the government, and to the restoration of the currency and exchanges of the country; and that he thought that no Constitutional objections ought to yield to the various Executive, Legislative, and Judicial decisions of the question."

Mr. Tyler, I think, is correct in stating that he was altogether silent in the Convention, and he Smithville correspondent's are mistaken if they made to assert that I stated, that the declaration made Mr. Tyler was made *in that body*.

Now although the letter contained in your paper does not positively deny the statement made by me, but only expresses his adherence to the old constitutional objection entertained by him—yet believing that such a construction is deducible from the whole tenor of the letter, I have thought proper to repeat the statement made by me, and referred to in the Smithville Letter. That I neither misunder-

GOOD.—In dinner on the the Locofocos,

"Our Democ call's: We hai tional independ of democracy."

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A long comm noting the Wh ly, against the Locofoco candi our paper was Clay's speech

...EVER.

...TEVILLE:

..., JULY 13, 1842.

...F NORTH CAROLINA,
MOREHEAD.
...ay (4th day) of August,

...THE UNITED STATES,
...Y OF KENTUCKY.

...ONS who can make
...to settle accounts, with the
...the 5th of August, will con-
E. J. HALE.

...announce JAMES WADE,
...Whig Candidate to represent
...the next House of Com-

...TY.—Isaac Clegg, Esq. has
...ness as one of the Whig
...ners, and J. H. Haughton,

...Cum Anson County.
...Anson, are wide awake, and
...August. We may put down
...(00) for Morehead. The
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...TY.—The plain common
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...coolly skulked ashamed to
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...hings for such extravagance!

...Locofocos of Brunswick
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...reputed statement of Dr.
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...Dr. Hill will prove this,
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...cates authors wish to ascertain the views of Mr. ...
...—the testimony of a great and good man, whose ...
...death was a sad national calamity, and whose vera...
...city no one will suspect who had the pleasure to know ...

But what was the object of the Smithville Letter? Did its authors wish to ascertain the views of Mr. ... on the Bank question in order to yield him ... support? This cannot be the case, for they ... well understood previous as they have been ... acquainted with the authors of the letter will sus... pect such a motive.

Was it to ascertain whether the statement made ... would be disavowed by the President? Certainly not, his every public act since the Extra Session ... furnishes the answer to such an inquiry. What ... was the object of the Smithville correspondents? ... throw a little into the accompanying circum... stances with a view of ascertaining. The Election ... of Senators and Members of the Legislature is to ... take place in the good old North State, (the State in ... which Mr. Clay had been first nominated for the Presidency,) on the 4th day of the next month: the ... canvass is now in progress; some occurrences of a ... character indicated the opposition to desire just ... such a course on the part of Mr. Clay as they hope to accomplish by ... a denunciation of the President. How else can be explained ... the fact that the statement made by him for the ... edification in October last, was not deemed worthy ... of investigation until the 23d of May, a few days after ... he became a candidate for re-election? Mr. Tyler ... states that it reached him without a post-mark, and ... that the 4th of June; both of which circumstances ... were conveyed to Washington under the franking ... privilege, was confided then to the management of ... a Member of Congress acquainted with my habits ... of writing the County early in June, and by him ... arrived as to procure the arrival of the reply ... in my absence.

... much I have felt myself constrained to say ... obedience; and in conclusion, must take occasion ... to declare that in the whole matter I have been actuated solely by a sense of duty to the country, and ... especially to that portion of my fellow citizens who ... on several occasions honored me with their confidence.

We are respectfully yours,
FREDERICK J. HILL.

PITTSBOROUGH, Chatham Co., N. C., July —, 1842.

We the Subscribers, do hereby certify, that in the ... (1841) Gov. John Owen stated in our presence during the session of the Harrisburg Convention, John Tyler declared in conversation that ... if a bill to establish a National Bank had undergone ... a change—that he believed such an institution had become indispensably necessary to the business of the country—that his constitutional objections ought ... to the various executive, legislative, and judicial decisions of the subject; and that he was favorable to the establishment of such an institution.

HENRY A. LONDON.
JOS. RAMSEY.

We hereby certify, that Henry A. London and ... Joseph Ramsey subscribed the above certificate in my ... presence, and that they are men of irreproachable character.

W. HANKS, J. P.

Chatham county, July 8, 1842.

... agreement from another member of the Harrisburg Convention, which was designed to accompany ... the publication, has not come to hand. It will do hereafter to refer to for our next." *Observer.*

THE POSTEN.—We have clear accounts from several counties. McCracken's election as Senator in Baden, Brunswick and Columbus, is regarded safe by his friends. In Columbus Smith will ... Williamson. Robeson will send at least one ... Senator probably two Whigs. In Moore Mcclintock Martin is finally beaten and Morehead's majority will be increased. In Orange the whole Whig ticket will be elected. Such is the substance of information which we rely.

The Editor of the N. Y. Express is writing from Washington says that Congress will pass the Tariff ... bill before it, with a provision securing the ... money to the States and that notwithstanding ... what has passed, there is reason to hope the President will sign it as he must either do so or find himself without a revenue; for that Congress will not abandon the Distribution, and yield all its Executive power into the hands of the President. The writer concludes his letter as follows:—

"The Loco Foco members of the House, some forty ... or combined with the President on the 4th, and the Whig member I believe, were making merry ... with the Whig members for electing them to the Executive Mansion House. The Whigs ... were in good temper, calling the "The Forty ... Thieves," in the family jars of the President, with a ... view to entertain those who will come and have their rejoicings to sorrow. I wish Mr. Tyler ... the power of *Chairvoyance* for awhile in order that he might see his new friends who break ... bread and drink his wine at his table, ridiculing him ... behind his back. They will use him, and ... in eighteen months ridicule him, and ... say, "that you may know something of ... Tyler, I will mention that Charles Jared Ingersoll of Penn., a man who out-Herods Herod in ... Toryism, and who boasted that had he lived ... Revolution, he should have been a tory, ... he could never consider that word a term of ... was present, and gave the following sen... after a speech complimentary to the Presi...

VETO AND DITTO!!!

... taking unprincipled means—Mr. Tyler, we ... Loco Foco party, approve your veto of the Fa... trust you will do the like again just as ... you have the opportunity." If such men ... Ingersoll are to counsel the President with ... all the friends of the Administration with... exception, will very soon take wings and fly ...

THE VETO.—It is said that every Member of ... Cabinet, except perhaps the Attorney General, ... approved of the Veto. Some were not, and pro... none of them were, consulted. The whole ... business was managed by the Kitchen Cabinet, ... Wise, Profit, & Co. Mr. Forward and Mr. Spencer ... said to take the matter in high dudgeon, and ... tender a speedy resignation.

We are glad to see that the N. Y. Express, Commercial Advertiser, Baltimore Patriot, and other leading Whig papers, which have stuck on to Tyler, ... scheme of making something for him, are again taking their old and appropriate places in the Whig line.

DISTRIBUTION.—Mr. Buchanan stated in the Senate, that the Land money for the last two months (subject to distribution among the States on the 1st inst.) amounts to only $300,000. And this is the sum which the Locofocos have asserted would pay off the Public Debt, support the government, and render an increase of the Tariff unnecessary!

GOOD.—In Philadelphia, the Tylerites had a dinner on the 4th, and sent the following toast to the Locofocos, who also dined together:—

"Our Democratic fellow citizens dining at Passyunk: We hail them on the anniversary of our national independence as worthy disciples of the father of democracy."

To this the Locos sent the following scornful reply, which must have fallen among the Corporal's Guard like a shower bath:—

"The President of the United States: A fair and honest support of all such measures as involve no sacrifice of the principles of democracy, and tend to the well being of the Union; but, *as a party*, our course is independent and onward; *we seek no alliance*, but look to the justice of our cause for success. Truth is mighty and must prevail."

A long communication from Stanly county, cautioning the Whigs of Moore, Montgomery and Stanly, against the misstatements of Mr. McCallum, the Locofoco candidate for Senator, came to hand after our paper was filled, and the desire to complete Mr. Clay's speech in our next may exclude it then.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Caledonia, at Boston, left Liverpool on the 19th ult. The news is not important.

John Francis has been found guilty of shooting at the Queen, and sentenced to be drawn, hanged, and quartered.

Crops in England and Ireland were exceedingly promising.

Cotton was dull, but without decline of price, except the lower qualities, which have fallen ⅛ to ¼. Sales of Uplands 5¾ to 6¾d. The Stock on hand was 620,100 bales, against 564,050 at same date last year. But of American the Stock is 442,000, against 449,000 last year. The increase is in Surats. A great portion of the Cotton in market is of very inferior quality.

The King of France is afflicted with dropsy, and though his life may not be in immediate danger, great anxiety is felt on the subject.

The British army in India has been successful in an engagement with the Affghans.

Trade was dull, many people out of employment, and great distress for food.

CHEERING.—In addition to the gallant manner in which the people of Rhode Island have put down the late Locofoco attempt at Revolution, there is another circumstance of recent occurrence calculated to cheer the hearts of the lovers of Liberty, Law, and Order. We allude to the decision of the Supreme Court of New York first, and then of the Court of Errors of that State, in favor of the rights of the Whig Aldermen, who, though fairly elected in April last, were at first denied their right to seats by the Locofoco Mayor, backed by a mob. The Supreme Court, though not a Whig was on the bench, decided unanimously in favor of the Whigs. Mayor Morris appealed to the Court of Errors, (the Senate of the State, sitting as a Court of final resort,) in which there is a decided majority of Locofocos, and in that Court, too, the decision was *unanimous*, 31 members being present.

This is an evidence that there is still integrity in the Judiciary, if not here else, and so long as it is to be found there, we need not despair. How honorably does this decision contrast with that of the House of Representatives in the New Jersey case in 1839, by which every principle of Constitutional and individual right was violated for the sake of obtaining a majority.

The Grand Jury in New York have formally presented the Locofoco Aldermen who, on the night before the April election, pardoned and discharged 71 persons from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, quartered them at different places in the city, provided them with liquor, food and money, and finally *voted* them at the election.

A false statement is going the rounds of the Locofoco papers, to the effect that the Whig Senate ... voted that the President of the Senate, (Mr. Mangum) be authorized to employ a Clerk, to assist him ... in the discharge of his duties." The fact is, that such a Clerk has been employed from time immemorial; but the appropriation for his pay was *unanimously* stricken from the Appropriation bill by the Senate in April last, before Mr. Mangum was elected President pro tem.

The Mecklenburg Jeffersonian makes blustering demand upon us to "come out" in justification of the late suspension of the Banks of this State. The ridiculous nature of this appeal would be apparent to the Editor if he would only look back a few months, and see that we have always defended that suspension, so far as regards *our* Banks, upon the very ground, the true ground, and the only ground, that whilst the Banks North of us were in a state of suspension, it would have been folly for those of North Carolina to pay. The people of the State, the State itself, and the Banks, would all have been injured by permitting Northern Locofocos and Banks to run upon our Banks, draw all their specie *from* them, whilst every avenue was closed against their replenishing their stock of the precious metals. If the Jeffersonian will look at the Acts in corporating our Banks, *which were passed by a Locofoco Legislature*, he will see *an express provision legalizing a suspension of specie payments*, under a penalty there provided, which penalty the Banks were willing to subject themselves to, rather than allow all the specie in the State to be withdrawn by other States. See 12th section of act of 1833, to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear" and 29th section of act to establish "the Bank of the State." Revised Statutes, 2d vol. pages 50 and 64. If the Banks did wrong to suspend, (which under the circumstances we deny,) the Locofoco party which created them, and gave them the power to suspend, are to blame.

"PEINE FORTE ET DURE."—Our readers will recollect, that the Southern Literary Messenger, a month or two ago, charged that this barbarous punishment had been inflicted in North Carolina within a very few years past; that the Hon. Wm. A. Graham promptly denied it; and that the Editor of the Messenger reiterated and promised to prove it. We have not yet received the July No. of the Messenger, but find the following allusion to its contents in the Richmond Compiler:—

"We notice the *amende honorable* to the gallant State of North Carolina, for an error into which the Editor seems to have been betrayed, relative to the punishment of *peine fort et dure*, which he supposed to exist in that State. This is as it should be."

A BEET.—A friend (he is too modest to allow us to mention his name,) has sent us a Beet, of the White Sugar species, which weighed 13 lbs. when taken from the ground. If any body can beat this, we would like to see it.

LARGE TUMOUR.—We learn that on the 29th ult. Dr. Edmund McQueen of Lumberton, made a post-mortem examination of a negro man the property of James D. Bridgers, Esq. and discovered and removed from the large and right lobe of the liver, a Tumour weighing *four and three quarter pounds*. It was doubtless the accumulation of many years, as the man had been for a number of years subject to violent attacks of cholic. The Tumour occupied about two-thirds of that lobe of the liver; the gall-bladder was nearly obliterated, and instead of a concavity on the inner surface, both were convex, the Tumour having occupied both surfaces, and all in an indurated state. Had it been discovered at an early stage, Dr. McQueen has no doubt that it might have been removed with safety; but unfortunately, instead of the proper treatment in many disorders of that organ, frequently producing cholic and indigestion, the baneful remedies of red pepper and ginger teas are resorted to.

All the Broker's offices in Baltimore have been closed, in consequence of a tax of $3,000 having been imposed on them by the last Legislature. The circulation in that city being to a great extent in notes of other cities, the people experience great inconvenience for want of a place to dispose of these notes.

Ex-Governor Veazy, of Maryland, died on the 1st inst., aged 69

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Tuesday the 5th, a number of private bills were passed.

A bill to settle the claim of the late Register of the Treasury, Joseph Nourse, for $9,200, for extra services during a period of near forty years, was advocated by Mr. Smith and Mr. Walker, and opposed by Mr. Woodbury. Mr. Walker stated that as a member of the Judiciary Committee he had looked carefully into this claim; and it was entirely just. It had, indeed, been so decided by three Judicial tribunals, among them the Supreme Court of the U. S. Notwithstanding this fact, and Mr. Walker's testimony, 14 Locofoco members voted against the bill, which was passed, 23 to 14.

A bill to increase the salaries of some of the District Judges was debated and rejected, 21 to 16.

On Wednesday, Wm. L. Dayton, appointed by the Governor of New Jersey to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Southard, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Calhoun, also re-appeared in his seat, fresh from his new-found Factories. We are glad to hear (says the Intelligencer) that the worthy Senator has, by good fortune, realized, individually, his "hard money" dreams, visionary as they have thus far proved to the world in general. Mr. C. is the owner of a newly discovered gold mine, said to be the richest in the world.]

Twenty-nine private bills were passed through various stages.

A number of bills for the benefit of the widows of the Revolutionary soldiers were acted on. As to some of these, a question was made whether such military widows did not forfeit their claim to the consolation of a pension by marrying again. This doubt was further complicated by one particular case, where a relict of three successive Revolutionary soldiers presented herself. Was such re-marriage as this to work a forfeiture? Was she to take three pensions, or one pension, or none? The Senate settled all these claims beneficially to the widows—apparently upon the principle that all legislation should favor population; and that whatever merit one might have as a widow, she must have still greater as a wife.

On Thursday, Mr. Tallmadge gave notice that he would, on Monday, move to take up the Exchequer Bill. [The public had almost forgotten that there was such a bill.]

A resolution of Mr. Rugby was adopted, directing an inquiry into the accounts of John Ross, a half-breed Cherokee, who is said to have cheated the government out of half a million, in lands and money, by means of a contract for the removal of Indians.

A number of private bills were passed.

The bill to provide for future McLeod cases, was debated, amended, and passed, 27 to 17.

On Friday a long debate arose on Mr. Woodbury's motion for leave to bring in bills to provide for the collection of duties under the existing Tariff. The leave was refused, on the ground that they were revenue bills, and such could not Constitutionally originate in the Senate.

An Executive Session was held.

On Saturday, nothing of interest occurred.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on *Monday the 4th of July*, after some morning business, the House resumed the consideration of the Veto Message.

The debate was continued during the usual number of hours, precisely as though this had *not* been the anniversary of American Independence; and orations were delivered by Messrs. HUNTER of Virginia, and SAUNDERS, of North Carolina in vindication of the President and his veto; and by Messrs. COOPER, of Pennsylvania, MARSHALL, of Kentucky, and ADAMS, in condemnation thereof.

Mr. Pendleton moved the Previous Question, which was carried, and the main question was then taken, "shall the bill pass," notwithstanding the veto, and the vote stood, Yeas 114, Nays 91. So, two-thirds not voting in affirmative as required by the Constitution the provisional Tariff Bill was lost. It was of course almost a strict party vote, the Whigs for the bill, and the Locos united with the five or six Tyler men against it.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of State, accompanied by an authenticated copy of the exposition of the reasons of the President of the United States for giving his sanction to the Apportionment bill deposited by the President in that Department.

[The reading of certain portions of the "reasons" was received with bursts of merriment, and cries of "He is making fun of us; the Captain's fond of a joke," &c.]

The Captain's reason was, that he had not *a clear and decided opinion of his own*, respecting the constitutionality or policy of the entire act," and therefore he yielded his own doubts to the declared will of Congress, &c.

On Tuesday, Mr. Bates presented a memorial in favor of a Tariff law that would afford incidental protection to manufacturers, signed by upwards of 2000 citizens of Richmond, in Virginia. He had previously presented a similar memorial very numerously signed, from Petersburg. Both were signed by all classes, denominations, occupations, and politics. Mr Botts said he was proud of the honor of presenting to this House, and through it to the country, this incontestable evidence of the rapid and salutary change that the public mind in the South was undergoing on this important subject.

The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue or Tariff Bill. Messrs. Kennedy of Md. Appleton of Mass. Saunders, Botts, McKeon, and J. R. Ingersoll, each occupied his hour.

On Wednesday, the President's reasons for signing the apportionment bill came up, on Mr. Adams's motion to print and refer.

Mr. Cushing spoke at considerable length in justification of the reasons and of the President's act in giving them in the State Department.

Whilst illustrating his argument, and supposing a case having reference to the relative powers of Congress and the Executive, Mr. Cushing said, suppose the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Botts,) and he hoped the gentleman would excuse him for the supposition, should rise in his place, and present articles of impeachment against the President.

Mr. Botts. The gentleman is certainly excused for his supposition; it does no violence to the truth—for it is not only supposable, but a certain case. His mind was made up on that subject.

Mr. Campbell of S. C. (Democrat) followed, in bitter condemnation of the President's course on this bill, as unauthorized by the Constitution, and a dangerous, though as he believed an unintentional, encroachment on the rights of the House. He praised the President for his three vetoes, (as all the Democratic members do on all occasions.) He denied that the Apportionment bill was a Whig measure; showed that 12 Democrats and 4 Tylerites voted for it, and that without their votes it could not have been passed, and administered a severe rebuke to the Globe and its satellites who speak of it as a "Mandamus" to the States to adopt the District System. He showed that Congress had done no more than carry out an express Constitutional provision, and argued that every State was bound by the highest considerations of patriotism to carry the law into effect. He showed that the object of granting this power to Congress was to produce uniformity, and prevent a dissolution of the Union. That this power should not be wantonly exercised, all would admit. He thought, however, that the time had arrived when it should be exercised. Already had six States adopted the general-ticket system, and being thus enabled to concentrate their force on every question, the contagion would spread, and other States would have to adopt it as a matter of self-defence. Thus the smaller States would be, in the end, entirely overwhelmed.

The question was then taken, and the paper was referred to a select committee.

The Tariff bill was again taken up, and Messrs. Triplett, Cooper, Washington, Barnard, spoke. Mr. Washington advocated an increased Tariff to meet the necessities of the country, and the distribution of the Land Fund. He was opposed to direct taxes and excise duties, and in favor of a Tariff as the most cheap, convenient, and feasible mode of raising revenue.

On Thursday, the Tariff bill was again taken up, and Messrs. Mason, Johnson, Gamble, Payne, Everett, Irwin, Black, and Brown, severally spoke an hour.

On Friday, Messrs. Gwin, Stuart of Va., Brewster, Morris, Davis of N. Y., Stanly, Welier, Mathiot, and Gordon, spoke on the Tariff or Revenue Bill.

On Saturday, the Tariff bill was discussed during the day by Messrs. Summers, Smith of Va., Stuart of Ill., Reynolds, Underwood, Wallace, Beeson, P. G. Goode, Hastings, Randall of Me., and Read.

MORE RASCALITY.—We are indebted to Mr. Stanly for a copy of the Report of Mr. Lin, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, exposing the outrageous frauds perpetrated by Mr. Hugh A. Garland, late Clerk of the House of Representatives, in taking the public money avowedly to support the Democratic Review, a strong partisan work published at Washington.

It appears from the deposition of Mr. Fischer, Stationer, of Washington city, that he has frequently supplied the Government with Stationary, and that he applied to Mr. Garland in 1838, to furnish the Stationary for the House; Garland rejected his offer, and gave the job to Langtree and O'Sullivan, who were not Stationers, but were publishers of the Democratic Review. That Garland's account shows that he paid these publishers $25,008 69 for certain articles which Fischer enumerates, and which he offered to supply, of equal quality, at $17,264 63, a price which, he says, was full, and would have afforded him a fair profit. By this operation, the publishers of the Democratic Review pocketed the snug sum of $7,744 06, over and above the fair profit on the articles. Among the items, are 23,000 quills, at upward of $50 per 1000, whereas quills of the same quality could readily have been obtained for $33 per 1000. 26 dozen knives at $14 75 per dozen, worth $24 per dozen, &c.

John T. Sullivan, Stationer, swears, that for 7 years before Mr. Garland was elected Clerk, he had supplied the House with stationary. On the election of Mr. Garland, he called on him, and stated that he had supplied himself with the requisite articles for the House, of the best quality, and at the ordinary prices, and would be glad again to furnish the House. Garland replied, that he had done nothing, as yet, in the matter, but that Mr. Langtree's friends were pressing to get the job for him. Sullivan said, that Langtree was neither paper maker nor stationer, and could not be a suitable person to make purchases. To which Mr. Garland replied, "THAT THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW WAS A VERY IMPORTANT WORK, AND OUGHT TO BE SUSTAINED!" And so Langtree got the job, and the sum of $7,744 06 was paid out of the public Treasury to sustain a partisan press, which, in its turn, laboured might and main to sustain the said Garland and his corrupt crew in office!

But further. This contract for stationary was not enough to sustain the Democratic Review. Wm. J. Stone, an experienced engraver, swears that he applied to Garland to do the engraving for the House, to which he was accustomed. Garland replied, that he had entered into a contract with Langtree and O'Sullivan, (who were not engravers) to do all the engraving; that they were young gentlemen for whom he had a high regard; and that they were *publishers of the Democratic Review*, a work that he much admired, which was ably conducted by them, and *ought to be encouraged*." Langtree and O'Sullivan, the contractors, farmed out the work to P. Haas, and Mr. Garland paid four times the price, in one instance, that this work was worth!

For all this Treasury sop, the Review paid Mr. Garland by a fulsome sketch of his appearance, character, talents, &c. The committee do not, however, appear to regard this political portrait as worth the $7,744 06 which it cost. The Report, from which we have condensed these facts, may be seen at this office by any one who wishes.

This Garland is the same man that foisted the five New Jersey Locos into the seats in the House to which five Whigs were entitled.

If the Whigs of North Carolina wish to see Garland back in his old place, to commit further frauds and robberies, let them stay at home and permit the Locofocos to succeed at the election.

TARIFF NOTIONS.—Is there no Locofoco in these parts with sense enough to perceive, and kindness enough to inform the Carolinian, that Gen. Jackson never advanced the absurd idea that the way to *diminish* the revenue was to *raise* the Tariff! and that nobody but the political economists of the Carolinian ever dreamed such a ridiculous notion! We dislike to see any newspaper make itself a laughing stock, and we still more dislike to see the blind led by the blind, wherefore we wish some Loco would show the Carolinian, how that Gen. Jackson's idea in 1831 was, that as there was then too much revenue it was a good time to *reduce* the Tariff, (not to *raise* it,) and that in the revision which must take place, he was in favor of discriminating duties, to counteract foreign policy, in other words, *protection* of the American manufacturer and agriculturist, against the enormous duties which England and other foreign nations lay on nearly all of the productions of this country. Gen. Jackson's idea was a National one, that it was not right to allow other nations to sell us their goods without restraint, when we were excluded, or heavily taxed, in selling them any of ours. It was in direct opposition to the ridiculous and anti-National "free trade" notions of the Locofocos of the present day.

"Ours is a farming and commercial country, and let it continue to be so, rather than *force it into manufactures*—which tax the poor for the sake of the rich—which make the rich richer and the poor poorer—which deny us the right of freemen, to sell where we can for the best price, and buy where we can at the lowest price."—*North Carolinian.*

Such is a portion of the wisdom of the Locofoco organ in this town, in the midst of a bitter tirade against American manufactures. A little common sense might have shown its author, what doubtless the people will easily perceive, that the effect, if not the design, of a hostility to American manufactures, is to keep the United States *dependent* upon Great Britain and France; whereas Washington, and Jefferson, and Madison, and Monroe, and the two Adamses, and Jackson, and Van Buren, and every other man eminent for patriotism, talents or station, have contended that we ought to become *independent* of all foreign powers, by making, as far as possible, in our own country, all the necessaries of life. We well remember, boy as we were, during the last war, and as long as the glowing spirit of patriotism aroused by that war existed, how honorable and patriotic it was deemed for men and women to appear in American manufactured cloths and calicoes. Many of the State Legislatures adopted resolutions to encourage the practice, and especially recommending the members to appear in their seats in homespun. Unfortunately, that *American* spirit has dwindled into a miserable effort to excite a prejudice against *American* manufactures,—*American* independence of foreigners,—because thereby a few votes may perchance be thus secured against the Whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina,—he having committed the heinous crime of erecting a Factory, in which he gives employment and support to perhaps a hundred persons, who get more in his employment than they could possibly earn in any other! and who are perfectly free to quit him the moment he attempts any oppression, or that they can do better! It is nothing, that every President we have ever had, from Washington down to Harrison, has either signed bills, or voted for bills, to encourage *American* manufactures; and that they all have regarded "Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures," as twin sisters, the destruction of any one of which would blight the happiness and destroy the prosperity of the others. These great and good men were supposed to have understood something of the interests of the nation; but what was their opinion worth, unanimous though it was, in comparison with the fact, that Gov. Morehead has established a Cotton Factory in North Carolina, and that some other Whigs have done likewise, though *the only profits realized as yet have been, not by the proprietors, but those poor oppressed laborers*, for whom the Carolinian affects such a tender sympathy!

The effects of the rapid withdrawal of the duties, under the Compromise Act, are apparent in the stoppage of many, many of the manufacturing establishments, all over the country, even so far South as Petersburg. The duties being so reduced, the manufactured goods of England, produced by the *pauper labor* of that country, are thrown into our ports; and the inevitable tendency is, either to reduce labor in this country correspondingly low, or to oblige the proprietors to shut up their Factories altogether. When we get the boasted "free trade" of the Locofocos, not a Factory can continue to exist in this country, unless the laborers will consent to work for a dollar a week. Well, that most desirable result, as the Locofocos deem it, having been attained, what will be the result? It is true we may be able to "buy where we can buy cheapest," but where shall we have a market to sell? Recollect that "ours is a farming and commercial country," and when you shut up all the factories, the Seven Hundred Thousand People who now work in them, must seek employment as farmers or merchants. Where will they find a market for their productions? England will not buy their provisions; she, with all her humbuggery of free trade, lays a prohibitory duty upon our flour, meat, tobacco, and in short upon every thing we raise that she can raise herself. Where, we repeat, will these 700,000 additional farmers find a market for their productions? They have heretofore been consumers: they have themselves bought the provisions of the farmers, but now they not only will not buy, but they will have to sell. Every man of common sense will see the effect. The produce of the farmer's labor, beyond what he can consume himself, will *rot on his hands*. All being farmers, there will be none to buy. One would think, that already were agricultural productions low enough, without increasing the number of producers and decreasing the number of consumers. One would think, that, whilst our agricultural products are excluded from all other countries, it was our policy to diversify, as much as possible, the occupations of the people, so as to afford the farmer a market at home. So thought all the great men we have named;—but Gov. Morehead has built a Factory, and therefore they were all fools, and Locofocoism only is wise!

Alas! for the honor and prosperity of the country, when such counsels, such low and grovelling, such stupid and suicidal, counsels, influence a great party, and array the rich against the poor, and the poor against the rich, for the sake of effecting a party triumph,—a triumph, even if it could be effected at such a cost, which would be at the expense of the independence, the happiness and prosperity, nay of the very existence, of this glorious Nation!

MARRIED,

In Barbour County, Ala. on Thursday the 23d ult. by the Rev. Wm. M. Shaw, Mr. DANIEL W. McCORMACK, formerly of Marion District, S. C. to Miss SARAH AMANDA JONES, eldest daughter of Seaborn Jones, Esq. of said county.

In Anson county, on the 5th inst., by William Meachum, Esq., Mr. JOHN G. McLENDON, of Barbour county Ala., to Miss ELIZABETH McLEOD.

DIED,

In this vicinity, on Sunday night last, SAMUEL, infant child of Mr. Augustus W. Steel, aged 18 months.

At Wadesborough, after an illness of three days, CATHARINE STANLY, daughter of the Rev. Edwin Geer, aged nine months and two days.

At his residence in Richmond county, on the 6th inst., Mr. NELSON GIBSON, Sen., in the 72d year of his age. The goodness of his disposition, neighborly kindness, noted humanity, and parental tenderness, will long be remembered by his children, relatives and acquaintances. Irreproachable in life, he composedly met the long expected embrace of death with a fortitude founded on the hopeful assurance of receiving the reward of the pure, upright, and peaceful, in the realms of bliss. "Blessed are the pure in spirit, for they shall see God."—*Com.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JULY 13.

Brandy, peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
Ditto, apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel,	none
Bacon,	6 a 6½	Molasses,	22 a 26
Beeswax,	27 a 28	Oats,	40
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 85
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a
Coffee,	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton,	5 a 8	Rags,	2½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
Corn, (scarce)	60 a 65	Lump,	14
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
Flour,	$6 a $7	Sack,	$2½ a 2¾
Feathers,	30 a 35	Tallow,	10 a 10½
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 10	Tin, box,	12½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 25
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	6 7	Wool,	15 a 20
Lime,	$1½		

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
7-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 14 a 18

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 6.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; Timber 3 50 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 00 a 15 00 dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 8 00 a 12 00, Shingles 1 00 a 4 00; Corn 65 a 70; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25; Rice 2 75 a 2 87.

Naval Stores.—Turpentine has sold since our last statement at 2½. It sold yesterday at 2 15, and that is the current rate at present. Tar has fallen to 95 cents. Neither article comes in abundantly.

Lumber.—A sale of handsome qr. flooring boards at 7½, 90 days, is the only operation to notice.

Timber.—Sales have recently been made of ordinary mill timber at 4 and 4½ dollars. Some of extra lengths brought 6½.

Bacon.—Operations in the article are reported at 6½ for hog round, and 5½ for sides and shoulders. Hams bring 7½ to 8.

Lard.—Some sales are made at about 6½ cts. in barrels and large kegs.

Corn.—Scarce; none afloat. 75 cts. is asked from store.

Rice.—Nothing doing.

Sales of R. O. hhd staves, rough, at 7 dls., do. of W. O. hhd. heading at 15 dols., do. of Shingles at 1 dollar.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

June 29.—Schrs. Venus from Boston, Ellen from Philadelphia. July 1.—Schr. Tioga from N. York.

DEPARTURES.

July 1.—Schr. Repeater for New York. 2.—Schrs. Financier for New York, Regulus for do, Lodemia & Eliza for Philadelphia. 6.—Schr. Venus for Philadelphia.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given by the subscriber for the apprehension of his negro fellow BOB, who absconded on Friday morning last. Said Bob is about 5 feet 6 inches in height; light complected. He had on when he left a pair of yellow homespun pantaloons, and shirt of homespun, and wore a hair cap. The above reward will be paid on his lodgment in any Jail, so that I may get him.

S. EMANUEL.

Brownsville, N. C., July 7, 1842. 10tf

Keith, Russell & Co.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.

Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

TRUSTEES' SALE.

ON Friday the 12th day of August next, at the late dwelling house of Archibald Cameron, deceased, about 14 miles North of Fayetteville, the Subscriber, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to him by the said Cameron, will proceed to sell to the highest bidder, on six months credit, the purchasers giving bonds with two good securities, all the property conveyed by said deed of Trust, consisting of Two Tracts of valuable Land, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, near the Bluff meeting House, containing 1000 acres, more or less; also, the stock of Cattle, Horses, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c. &c.

ARCH'D McLERAN, *Trustee.*

July 8, 1842. 10-ts

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

William J. Anderson of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, Clerk, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

William R. Carman of Cumberland County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

Albert Torrence of Cumberland County, late Merchant, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

John McKinnie of Sampson County, Farmer, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER.
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

July 9, 1842. 10-10w

United States District Court of N. Carolina—In Bankruptcy.

JULY 11, 1842.

ORDERED that a Special Court be held at Chambers, in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 1st day of September next, for hearing petitioners to be decreed bankrupts.

Ordered, that Rule 54 be altered to the following form

NEW CROCKERY
AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

May 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Glasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.
—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the trading trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Painters' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do. prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore and Bank,)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers, with all other articles in the Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low* for Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual dealers only.*

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; Cotton Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

☞ The Exercises of the Schools at Ashborough, will be resumed on the 4th of July next, and end the 15th December,—the Male Department under the direction of John D. Clancey, and the Female Department under the direction of Mrs. A. S. Whitney. Terms of tuition as heretofore. Board can be had in the village and vicinity, at from $4 to $6 per month.

J. M. A. DRAKE, *Sec. to the Board.*

June 15, 1842. 7-6w

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1842.

Moses Myrick and others, *vs.* James Myrick and Alfred Brower, Adm'r.

PETITION FOR DIVISION OF SLAVES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Myrick, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, that unless the said James Myrick come in at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur, this Petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the third Monday of May, A. D. 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *C. C. C.*

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spiritous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen, in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering, either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, August 2, 1841. 61-tf.

FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Malleira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
160 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Waggon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 75tf

CHOICE PROPERTY
At Private Sale.

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street, joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

DWELLING on Hay Mount,

Which requires no description. And also, a

Valuable Summer Residence

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

December 6, 1841. 79tf

FOR RENT,

A COMMODIOUS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Eutaw.

C. P. MALLETT.

May 3, 1842. 100-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,

For sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

March 21, 1842. 94tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE
AND TRUST COMPANY.
At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

June 16, 1841 54-tf.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

D. K. McRAE,

Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Sampson. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

April 5, 1842. 96-tf

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-3m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B

Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,
30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce,

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND, which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 100 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville

February 7, 1842. 88tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

NEW BOOKS.

CORSE DE LEON, by James; Hyperion, by Longfellow; Mrs. Rives's Souvenirs; Personal Recollections of Charlotte Elizabeth; Young Lady's Friend; Hints to Mothers; Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers; Watts and Ripper; Kinne's Questions, Hooper's Dictionary, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1, 1842.

DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT.

D. W. DENNIS

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour, and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Coumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on had for sale.

Fayetteville, February 22, 1842. 90-1Y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, 1842.

John Martin and others vs. Joseph Gilbert and others

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Murdock Wadsworth and wife Lydia, Joshua Willet and wife Mahala, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, notifying said Defendants to be and appear before the Judge of this honorable Court, to be held at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the 1st Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Petition, or Judgment will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court, the Monday before the last Monday of February, A. D. 1842.

5] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

$100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Externally) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat by cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper,* or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 89tf

H. ERAMBERT,
TAILOR,

Next door North of the Bank of the State, corner of Franklin and Gillespie Streets,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers, who pay for their work when done, that he will thankfully receive and attend to their orders, at his usual high prices. Gentlemen cannot expect to have fine work done unless they pay *fine* prices for it. He employs the best workmen in town, and has to pay them the best prices given in town—he does not trust his work to boys. He begs leave to assure those who may favor him with their orders, that no pains shall be spared to give satisfaction, and if the work done by him does not fit, it will not be suffered to be taken away.

☞ Cutting done to order, and warranted to be as well done as if cut to be made in his Shop, *when made as cut.*

May 28, 1842. 4-3m

Daguerreotype Miniatures

TAKEN in the most perfect manner, every day, (Sundays excepted,) from 9 to 5 o'clock, at the Court House, up stairs.

May 18. 2tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having located himself permanently in Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as an agent for the sale of

Lumber, Timber, Naval Stores,

and all other Country produce. He will also give attention to the purchasing of any kind of MERCHANDISE. His purpose is to remain in Wilmington both Winter and Summer.

L. MALLETT.

May 4, 1842. 1tf

FOR RENT.

THE STORE on Hay Street, with large Ware Houses, lately occupied by Stark & Pearce.

Apply to

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

April 21, 1842. 99tf

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

WHIPPLE'S
COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York, whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

Adams, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

June 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.

Adams, Jefferson co., New York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. $9-6m

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

$30 REWARD.

RANAWAY from this City on the 22d ultimo, a negro woman named HAGAR. Said woman was purchased in Charleston, S. C. about two weeks since. She is a dark mulatto, between 25 and 30 years of age, five feet 3 or 4 inches in height. When spoken to, she generally holds her head down, and has a scar on one heel. She is intelligent, and may endeavor to pass as a free person, and may have procured papers for the purpose. The above reward of Thirty Dollars will be paid, on her being delivered to the Jailor of Wake County.

Raleigh, June 27. 8-5w

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,
Warren County, N. Carolina.

THE PROPRIETRESS of this Establishment takes pleasure in informing her friends and the Public, that her House will be opened early in June, with every convenience that may be necessary to the comfort and pleasure of those who may favor her with their patronage.

The virtues of the Waters are so well known, as hardly to require a reference. In those cases of Liver Complaint and Debility, arising from repeated attacks of Bilious Fever, in Intermittent Fevers, Hemorrhages from weakness, Dropsy and Indigestion, they have, in numberless instances, effected a permanent cure; and the testimony of those who have been benefitted by their use, might be furnished if it were deemed necessary.

As a place of resort for those who seek pleasure and relief from the cares and anxieties of business, it is unsurpassed in the State.

Having procured an ample supply of ICE, with a Bar, furnished with the best of Wines and Liquors; a Table, with all the luxuries of an abundant country, I think I may safely promise my patrons their money's worth. My charges shall be as follows:—

Board for single person per day,	$1 25
" " " " week,	7 50
" " " " month,	25 00
" families of 2 or more persons (each) pr. day	1 00
" " " " " week	6 00
" " " " " mo.	20 00

Horses will be kept as low as the price of Provender will permit.

To persons or families boarding by the season, a liberal reduction will be made.

To Parents, I would remark, that I have employed a superior Female Teacher, who will devote her whole time to such children as may be placed under her care.

ANN JOHNSON.

Shocco, May 13, 1842. 2-115Jy

French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One he been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the *even, silent tenor of its way,* curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rustling wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be sold by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, July 1, 1842.

JAMES SUNDY,
Trimmer and Harness Maker.

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE
FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.

THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.,—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 84tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hogan, dec'd, at the September term last of the County Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

SCROFULA
MERCURIAL DISEASES.

TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED
SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process, without alcohol, and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of smilax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in the practice in the successful treatment of those forms of the diseases for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulcerations and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, where any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given to excess in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution, and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is mercurialized. The use of one or two bottles on ordinary occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and in some cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALLS TRIPPE, at the Drug Store, No. 208 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 90 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 19, 1842. 91tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Coughs, Colds and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms, they never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the most efficacious and best medicine we have ever used. His Cough Lozenges cured us of obstinate coughs in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have found among our children with unfailing success.—*Ledger.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 48tf

TO THE AFFLICTED

Radlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks, and not without the admission of even one dose. Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair test of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this remedy has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, in cases of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken sensonably, and according to the proprietor's directions, and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence there is no relief for the patient until the pores of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to its natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the fever than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough, and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is moreover an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves those affections and complaints of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and restores the patient to the bodily vigor, which the wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the proprietor, Hillsborough street, and by A. W. SPEED.

November 8, 1841. 45tf

Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office